

cules, which are coloured, laterally free, articulated to each other end to end, and containing very minute globules of fecula which turns blue on the application of iodine. The pollen-tubes which penetrate between the utricles of this tissue are readily detected by their much greater tenuity, the absence of articulations, and the very minute granules inclosed in them.

These observations satisfactorily dissipate all doubts as to the functions truly stigmatic performed by the parts which in the Campanulas correspond in position and appearance to the stigmas of other plants, and prove that these collecting hairs ("*poils collecteurs*") exercise only a secondary office in fecundation.

XLVII.—*Sketch of the Natural History of Leeds and its Vicinity for Twenty Miles.* By HENRY DENNY, Esq.

IN submitting this outline of the vertebrate inhabitants of the district of twenty miles round Leeds, I do not wish it to be considered as anything like perfect or complete. I have only inserted what have come under my own immediate knowledge and inspection, or have been communicated by scientific friends residing in the neighbourhood. There are many sources from which information might have been obtained to swell this list, I am fully aware, but to these I have not had access; such a skeleton as it is, however, I am not without hopes may be of service, as a foundation for the cultivators of natural history whose eye it may chance to meet, and whose means of acquiring important additions or corrections will enable them to finish the sketch which I have only attempted in outline. Of the mammalia frequenting this neighbourhood but little can be said; indeed little can be expected in the vicinity of large manufacturing towns, surrounded on all sides by smaller seats of industry, for such many of our villages are become, together with the clearing of moorland and inclosing of commons, numerous new roads, &c., the necessary concomitants of the spread of population and commerce, all of which are inimical to the wild inhabitants of a country.

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Beginning with the order *Feræ*, I very much doubt whether

the Badger is ever found within our district, although I have been informed to the contrary. It might probably many years ago occur in some of the extensive woods which surround us; for though it is frequently baited, and specimens living and dead offered annually for sale, these are all, I believe, brought from the neighbourhood of Malton in the North Riding. The Weasel, Stoat, and Polecat are tolerably frequent, more especially the two former; for though the latter is by no means scarce, still its geographical distribution upon the whole is more circumscribed. But the Pine Marten or Common Marten (for it still appears a disputed point with some writers whether they are specifically distinct) is rare with us. Two or three have occurred within the last year; one at Swillington Bridge, another near Selby; of a third example which came under my notice, I could not trace the locality, but as it was lying at the window of a bird preserver's shop, *unskinned*, it had most probably been killed somewhere near. If the specific character of the Pine Marten is really the yellow breast, these specimens were all of that species; yet the situation in which they were found would differ widely from the reputed haunts of that animal, which is said to frequent the pine woods of Scotland and other wild situations. Those again which I have seen from the neighbourhood of Ross-shire were considerably larger; I should not hesitate to say nearly double the size of ours. The Otter frequents most of our streams and rivers and inland lakes: very large individuals have been killed both in the Ayr and the Wharf. At Killingbeck, near Leeds, where they used to breed annually, but are now I believe extinct, I have tracked them during the day by their fæces, composed of the remains of fish bones and scales, and also by their foot-marks in the mud; but owing to their excessive shyness they would not pass by the same path on the following day if the spot was much trodden. From this place I obtained a young Otter, which I kept for many weeks, and which became quite tame and the pet of the family; it followed the inmates of the house up and down stairs like a puppy, and like the same animal expressed its uneasiness when it lost any of them by squeaks, but exhibited great signs of pleasure when played with, by romping or gal-

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loping in an awkward manner to and from the party, and appeared to sleep with comfort upon the servant girl's lap. It was exceedingly ravenous, and would eat small birds with as great a zest as fish and milk.

The Fox is of more frequent occurrence, and so long as there are several zealous foxhunters in the district its breed will be preserved; we have two varieties, distinguished by the appellations of Hound or Dog Fox, and Cur Fox; the former a larger animal than the latter.

The Mole is very abundant, and not unfrequently of a dun colour, as also of a grayish lead colour. I do not know a more pleasing little animal to have in captivity than this; its motions are so rapid and its sense of smelling and hearing so acute. The Mole soon becomes reconciled to a box of earth, and may frequently be seen peeping out of its burrow or searching the spot allotted for food. One which I kept for a few days would come to the surface almost immediately on my holding a piece of fresh meat to the mouth of its hole, seize the morsel, and retreat backwards with the greatest facility to devour its meal, and soon reappear for a fresh supply. The digestive organs of this animal act so rapidly that it is in almost constant want of food, and soon dies if not frequently supplied. I suspected that mine died from drinking too much milk, which I used to give it in a teaspoon, and of which the little creature appeared exceedingly fond; drinking very freely, and thrusting its nose into the milk as a pig does into its trough.

Of the genus *Sorex* only three species have come under my notice, the *Araneus* and *fodiens*. I suspect however the *remifer* occurs also; for the only Shrew which was preserved in our Museum until last year was a bad specimen of that species, and which I have no doubt whatever was killed in the neighbourhood. The *S. fodiens* is said to be very expert at catching the *Gyrinidæ*. The *S. Araneus*, which is abundant, may be seen here as elsewhere very frequently lying dead in the lanes and hedgerows in autumn, some seasons especially, in numbers: the cause, however, of this singular fatality appears still a mystery. I have heard it stated by persons residing in the country, that the Shrews fight furiously, and thus destroy

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each other; if so, they must have some peculiarly vulnerable part at which the antagonist aims, and from which death will ensue quickly, without showing any outward scars: whatever the cause may be, it must result from some sudden effect, as the animals appear in good condition and not wasted by disease. If the former account be correct, it is still to be discovered what causes this pugnacious propensity, for did it arise during the season of pairing the victims would be males; but I am not aware whether it is the fact that one sex suffers more than the other, nor whether the autumn is the season of love. The Shrews are very much infested by two small species of *Acarus*; and I once found a minute *Pulex*, but never discovered a single example of *Pediculus*.

The Hedgehog is tolerably plentiful in some parts, but rather local in others; for instance, I am informed that in the neighbourhood of Hebden Bridge, near Halifax, it is rarely ever seen. Is this owing to the district being more mountainous and bleak? Of the *Vespertilionidæ* I have observed only four species: *Vespertilio Noctula*, the most common, on the meadows near the town, hawking about after insects. The *Nattereri* I believe has never been recorded as a Yorkshire species; a living pair however were brought me for the Museum of our Society last June taken out of an old tree in Oakwell Wood near Birstall. The *Plecotus auritus* is next to the *Noctula* in point of frequency, generally dashing along the streets on a summer's evening and entering old buildings. The *pipistrellus*, though not so common as the last, is by no means scarce, and frequents the same localities. Of the *Glires*, in addition to the common mouse, which appears, like the nettle, to be a general associate of man, we have, with two exceptions, all the British species. The *Mus sylvaticus*, which is plentiful, assumes a grayish colour towards winter, and in some specimens loses nearly all the white on the under parts of the body. I am informed there is a small mouse which builds its nest amongst bushes on marshes near Selby. I have only seen a skeleton which was said to belong to this species, which however did not present any peculiar character except size. The Harvest Mouse, *Mus messorius*, I have never seen. The Brown Rat, it is almost superfluous to say,

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is common enough: we have a specimen of a light cream colour. I have been informed that the Black Rat (*Mus Rattus*) has occurred at Selby, but even if this is correct, there is no doubt it has been brought in some vessel with merchandize. The Water Campagnol (*Arvicola amphibia*), and the Field Campagnol (*A. agrestis*) are pretty generally dispersed. Of the Bank Campagnol (*Arvicola riparia*) only two examples have come to my knowledge from Halton near Leeds.

The Dormouse (*Myoxus avellanarius*), although not a scarce animal, is only locally distributed; I am informed it is more frequently met with in woods near Selby.

The Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*) is confined to the more extensive woods, such as those of Bolton, Harewood, Temple Newsam, &c., where it may be seen in all its lightness and dexterity vaulting from tree to tree. In the neighbourhood of Birstal however it is never seen. The Rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*) and the Hare (*Lepus timidus*) are plentiful throughout the district.

Of the *Ruminantia*, not properly wild, we have the Red Deer (*Cervus Elaphus*) at Bolton, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and the Fallow Deer (*Cervus Dama*) in the same park, as also those of Temple Newsam, Denton, &c.

Of the order *Cetacea* we cannot be expected to boast of many examples, owing to our distance from the coast. The Porpoise however (*Delphinus Phocæna*) has occurred several times in the Ouse at Cawood, where they have made their way from ocean by the Humber, into which the Ouse flows. I am informed by Mr. Teale that the Grampus (*Delphinus Orca*) has also been seen there.

If the limited as well as inland situation of the district be considered, our share of the resident as well as migratory Birds of this island is very considerable, though from the circumstances alluded to we are necessarily deprived of many whose habits are more maritime or mountainous. The nearest sea coast being about eighty miles from our extreme limit, the occurrence of some species recorded in this list will of course be solely owing to adverse winds, stress of weather, &c. Again, great lights are well known to attract birds in passing by night from one portion of the island to another. This

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has frequently been observed in the neighbourhood of light-houses. We have no buildings of this nature, but the large fires kept constantly burning at some of the iron works, potteries, and glass-houses, &c., such as those of Low Moor, Bowling, Kirkstall, &c., act in a similar way upon birds passing from the north and east to the west coast. The fires from the first have been seen as far distant as the Wolds, nearly forty miles. As the occurrence of one bird in particular, mentioned in this list, may be questioned from its extreme rarity (*Cursorius isabellinus*), I have only to observe, that I did not see the specimen myself, but I have seen a most accurate and highly finished drawing taken from the bird, which was in such a mutilated state when it came into the possession of my friend George Walker, Esq. as to render its preservation impossible, having been killed several days; but from his sound practical knowledge as a naturalist, and his abilities as an artist, which are well known in this neighbourhood, there cannot remain the least doubt as to the authenticity of the species. I may add, that its peculiar habit of running, and now and then taking short flights, struck the person who shot it (who however was no ornithologist) as something new, and its beak again being different from the Plovers, for which he at first mistook it, caused him to keep it.

RAPTORES.

Aquila Chrysaetos. But one instance of this bird has occurred, which was a specimen shot in Stockeld Park, near Wetherby, Nov. 29, 1804.

Pandion Haliaetus. A single specimen shot in Stainland Dean, near Halifax, a few years since; another occurred at Farnley in 1833; two or three others have been found a few miles beyond our limits.

Falco peregrinus. Rare. Tadcaster and Craven.

Falco Subbuteo. Rare. Halifax, Barden, and Bolton.

— *Æsalon*. Rare. Allerton Park.

— *Tinnunculus*. Not uncommon. Killingbeck, Swillington.

Accipiter fringillarius. Common. Halifax, Swillington, Killingbeck.

Milvus Ictinus. Rare. Occasionally near Halifax; probably more plentiful formerly, as the name of a gentleman's seat near Leeds would lead us to suppose. Gledhow, i. e. Glead?

has frequently been observed in the neighbourhood of light-houses. We have no buildings of this nature, but the large fires kept constantly burning at some of the iron works, potteries, and glass-houses, &c., such as those of Low Moor, Bowling, Kirkstall, &c., act in a similar way upon birds passing from the north and east to the west coast. The fires from the first have been seen as far distant as the Wolds, nearly forty miles. As the occurrence of one bird in particular, mentioned in this list, may be questioned from its extreme rarity (*Cursorius isabellinus*), I have only to observe, that I did not see the specimen myself, but I have seen a most accurate and highly finished drawing taken from the bird, which was in such a mutilated state when it came into the possession of my friend George Walker, Esq. as to render its preservation impossible, having been killed several days; but from his sound practical knowledge as a naturalist, and his abilities as an artist, which are well known in this neighbourhood, there cannot remain the least doubt as to the authenticity of the species. I may add, that its peculiar habit of running, and now and then taking short flights, struck the person who shot it (who however was no ornithologist) as something new, and its beak again being different from the Plovers, for which he at first mistook it, caused him to keep it.

RAPTORES.

Aquila Chrysaetos. But one instance of this bird has occurred, which was a specimen shot in Stockeld Park, near Wetherby, Nov. 29, 1804.

Pandion Haliaetus. A single specimen shot in Stainland Dean, near Halifax, a few years since; another occurred at Farnley in 1833; two or three others have been found a few miles beyond our limits.

Falco peregrinus. Rare. Tadcaster and Craven.

Falco Subbuteo. Rare. Halifax, Barden, and Bolton.

— *Æsalon*. Rare. Allerton Park.

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- Buteo vulgaris*. Rather rare. Halifax and North Deighton.
 — *apivorus*. Very rare. One shot near Harewood about 1824, which came into the possession of Mr. Calvert of Leeds, afterwards to Dr. Leach's collection, Brit. Mus.
 — *Lagopus*. Very rare. Formerly at Blackhill when a rabbit warren.
Circus rufus. Rare. Halifax.
 — *cyaneus*. Rare. Halifax, Thorp Arch, Selby.
Bubo maximus. One shot at Horton near Bradford about 1824.
Otus vulgaris. Not uncommon. Swillington, Halifax, Killingbeck, Scarcroft.
 — *Brachyotos*. Not uncommon. Halifax in Sept., and some seasons rather common. Killingbeck.
Strix flammea. Common. Mr. Waterton has observed this species dart down and catch fish from his lake.
Syrnium Aluco. Not common. Barwick in Elmet, Walton Park, Greetland.
Noctua nyctea. A pair observed on Barlow Moor near Selby: the male shot Feb. 13, 1837, and is now in the possession of A. Clapham, Esq., Potternewton.

INSESSORES.

- Lanius Excubitor*. Rare. Halifax, breeds at Wike; Rothwell.
 — *Collurio*. Not uncommon. Killingbeck, Osmondthorp, Halifax.
Muscicapa grisola. Not uncommon.
 — *luctuosa*. Breeds occasionally near Halifax, Ovenden, Harewood, Bolton Abbey, and Killingbeck.
Cinclus aquaticus. Not uncommon. Halifax, Bolton, Adel-beck, &c.
Turdus viscivorus. Occasionally.
 — *musicus*. Rarely seen in winter: makes its appearance about 8th or 9th of March.
 — *iliacus, Pilaris, Merula*. Common.
 — *torquatus*. Breeds in Ogden Clough, near Halifax, Rocking Moor and Craven.
Accentor modularis. Common.
Sylvia Rubecula, phænicurus. Common.
Salicaria Locustella. Rather rare. Halifax, Killingbeck.
 — *Phragmitis*. Swillington, Brotherton.
Philomela Luscinia. Rare. Walton Hall and Bramham Park, formerly in most of the woods in the neighbourhood.

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Curruca atricapilla, hortensis, cinerea, curruca, Trochilus, Hippolais.

All more or less common.

Regulus aurocapillus. More or less common.

Motacilla alba, Boarula, flava. More or less common.

Anthus pratensis. Common.

Saxicola Cenanthe, Rubetra, Rubicola. Common on most of the large
moors,

Parus major, cæruleus, palustris. Common.

Parus ater, caudatus. More or less common.

Bombicilla garrula. Rare. Several occurred in 1829 at Halifax,
Woodlesford, Barwick in Elmet, and Huddersfield, feeding on
the berries of the mountain ash.

Alauda arvensis. Very common.

———— *arborea.* Rather rare. Halifax, Killingbeck, 1832.

Emberiza nivalis. Rather rare. Halifax, Birstal, 1839.

———— *miliaria.* Occasionally. Halifax, Burley, and Killingbeck.

———— *Schæniculus, citrinella.* Common.

———— *Cirlus.* Very rare. One occurred near Doncaster, as re-
corded by Mr. Neville Wood in the Naturalist.

Fringilla Cælebs. Very common.

———— *Montifringilla.* Not uncommon.

Pyrgita domestica. Very common.

———— *montana.* Occasionally, Potternewton, May 1839.

Coccothraustes vulgaris. Rare. Killingbeck, Halifax: a pair shot
near Harewood, 1838.

———— *Chloris.* Very common.

Carduelis elegans. Occasionally. Halifax, Craven, Killingbeck, and
Ferrybridge.

———— *Spinus.* Plentiful in some districts. Ferrybridge, Craven,
Halifax, banks of the Ayr near Leeds.

Linaria cannabina, minor. Common.

———— *Montium.* Osmondthorp, Halifax.

Pyrrhula vulgaris. Not uncommon.

Loxia curvirostra. Occasionally. Halifax, Killingbeck. Several at
Meanwood and Huddersfield, 1839, feeding on the larch and
mountain ash. Several nests in Bramham Park this year, 1840.

Sturnus vulgaris. Common.

Pastor roseus. Rare. Ripley: one shot in the garden at Farnley
Hall, near Otley, 1828.

Corvus Corax. Rare. Occasionally at Walton Park.

———— *Corone.* Common.

———— *frugilegus.* Common.

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Corvus Monedula. Rather local. Kirkstall Abbey, Halifax.

Pica caudata. Common.

Garrulus glandarius. Common.

SCANSORES.

Picus viridis. Occasionally. Halifax, Killingbeck.

—— *major*. Very rare. Halifax, Killingbeck, Selby, 4th March, 1839.

—— *minor*. Rare. Near Armley, 1837. Nest of five young, June, 1840.

Yunx Torquilla. Occasionally. Halifax, Killingbeck: formerly tolerably frequent near Leeds.

Certhia familiaris. Not uncommon. Harewood, Halifax, Leeds, and Middleton.

Troglodytes europæus. Common.

Upupa Epops. Very rare. One was shot by the Hon. Edwin Lascelles Oct. 8, 1830, at Eccup, a *young specimen* from a field of potatoes; another occurred at Low Moor.

Sitta europæa. Rather rare. Halifax, near Scarcroft, Harewood Bridge.

Cuculus canorus. Common.

Coracias garrula. Very rare. A fine specimen shot in Fixby Park, 1824.

Alcedo Ispida. Occasionally seen at Halifax, Armley, Killingbeck, Walton; a nest of five young ones were brought me May 28th from Horsforth.

Hirundo rustica, urbica. Common.

—— *riparia*. More or less common.

Cypselus Apus. More or less common.

Caprimulgus europæus. Occasionally. Killingbeck. Breeds on the moors near Halifax, Otley, and Craven.

RASORES.

Columba Palumbus. Common, especially at Walton Park.

Phasianus colchicus. Common. The ring-necked and mottled variety. Not uncommon.

Tetrao scoticus. Common on all the moors.

Perdix cinerea. Common.

—— *Coturnix*. Rare. Scarcroft, Killingbeck, Churwell; a nest was found on Skircoat Moor near Halifax.

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Cursorius isabellinus. Very rare. A specimen was shot in April 1816, in a fallow field near Wetherby, by Mr. Rhodes of that

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Edicnemus crepitans. Very rare. Seen near Selby a few years since.

Charadrius pluvialis. Occasionally near Halifax, Whinmoor.

———— *Morinellus*. Rare. Killingbeck, May 27, 1839.

Vanelus griseus. Halifax.

———— *cristatus*. Common.

Ardea cinerea. Not uncommon. Swillington, Scarthingwell, Walton. I know of only one Heronry in the neighbourhood, which is at Walton Park; one of eighteen or twenty nests was destroyed two or three years since at Scarthingwell.

Botaurus stellaris. Rare. A specimen was shot in Royds Hall Woods near Bradford, 1810; a second at Ilkley, Dec. 1838; a third near Selby, Dec. 1838.

Numenius arquata. Not common. Roggin Moor near Otley.

Totanus Calidris. Rare. Near Halifax and Selby.

———— *Hypoleucos*. Not uncommon. Halifax, Killingbeck, Rothwell.

Tringa Canutus. Rare. Killingbeck. A pair in 1839.

Scolopax Rusticola, *Gallinago*, *Gallinula*. More or less common.

Tringa subarquata. Very rare. Halifax.

———— *variabilis*. Rare. Halifax.

———— *maritima*. Ovenden Moor near Halifax, 1827.

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Phalaropus lobatus. Rare. Halifax, Low Moor, Holbeck Moor, 1823.

Rallus aquaticus. Common. Swillington, Dewsbury, Killingbeck.

Crex pratensis. Common. Boston, Halifax, Killingbeck, Leeds.

Gallinula chloropus. Common. Boston, Halifax, Killingbeck, &c.

Fulica atra. Occasionally. Swillington, Halifax, Walton Park; I saw thirty feeding together 12th Jan. 1835.

Order V. NATATORES.

Anser ferus. Not uncommon. Walton Park.

———— *albifrons*. Not uncommon.

———— *segetum*. Not uncommon. Killingbeck.

———— *Bernicla*. Rare. Rigton, 1837.

———— *torquatus*. Rare.

Cygnus ferus. Occasionally. Kirkstall, Dec. 1837.

Anas clypeata. Rare. Killingbeck.

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Tringa subarquata. Very rare. Halifax.

———— *variabilis*. Rare. Halifax.

———— *maritima*. Ovenden Moor near Halifax, 1827.

———— *Ochropus*. Temple Thorp, Oct. 28, 1839. Birstal, 1840.

Phalaropus lobatus. Rare. Halifax, Low Moor, Holbeck Moor, 1823.

Rallus aquaticus. Common. Swillington, Dewsbury, Killingbeck.

Crex pratensis. Common. Boston, Halifax, Killingbeck, Leeds.

Gallinula chloropus. Common. Boston, Halifax, Killingbeck, &c.

Fulica atra. Occasionally. Swillington, Halifax, Walton Park; I saw thirty feeding together 12th Jan. 1835.

Order V. NATATORES.

Anser ferus. Not uncommon. Walton Park.

———— *albifrons*. Not uncommon.

———— *segetum*. Not uncommon. Killingbeck.

———— *Bernicla*. Rare. Rigton, 1837.

———— *torquatus*. Rare.

Cygnus ferus. Occasionally. Kirkstall, Dec. 1837.

Anas clypeata. Rare. Killingbeck.

———— *Strepera*. Rare. Swillington.

———— *acuta*. Rare. Scarthingwell, Walton.

- Anas Boschas*. Occasionally. Halifax, Walton Park, Swillington, Killingbeck.
- *Querquedula*. Rare. River Calder near Copley mill, 1816.
- *Crecca*. Common. Scarthingwell, Walton Park, Killingbeck.
- Mareca Penelope*. Not uncommon. Halifax, Swillington, Walton Park, where one hundred were seen feeding together, Jan. 12, 1835.
- Oidemia nigra*. Rare. Near Selby.
- Fuligula ferina*, *Marila*, *cristata*. More or less frequent. Swillington, 1838.
- Clangula chrysophthalmos*. More or less frequent. Swillington, 1838.
- Mergus Merganser*. Occasionally. Arthington, Halifax.
- *serratus*. Rare. Swillington, Jan. 24, 1838.
- *albellus*. Rare. Gledhow, Swillington, 1838.
- Podiceps cristatus*. Occasionally. Swillington, Jan. 1838, Halifax.
- *rubricollis*. Rare. Near Ripponden in the winter of 1800.
- *minor*. Not uncommon. Halifax, Killingbeck, Swillington, Walton.
- Colymbus septentrionalis*. Rare. Harehills Lane near Leeds, Jan. 1829, River Ayr, 1838.
- Phalacrocorax Carbo*. Rare. Walton Park, Bramham Park.
- Sula Bassana*. Rare. Rothwell Haigh, Kirkstall, April 1834, Hardhambeck and Ilkley, winter of 1838, after the second moult.
- Sterna Hirundo*. Rare. Knostrop, 1833.
- Larus tridactylus*, *canus*. Occasionally. Walton, Cawood, and Selby.
- *fuscus*. Rare. Knostrop, 1840.
- Procellaria pelagica*. Very rare. Halifax, Rippon.
- *Leachii*. Very rare. Skircoats Moor near Halifax, 1833.

REPTILIA.

The Reptiles occurring in this district are those which are pretty generally spread in most localities, and may be briefly enumerated as follows :

Lacerta agilis.	Natrix torquata.	Triton palustris.
Anguis fragilis.	Vipera communis.	— punctatus.
	Rana temporaria.	
	Bufo vulgaris.	

PISCES.

Of the last class of vertebrata we are necessarily circumscribed as to species, in consequence of the geographical position of this portion

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of the county; our share therefore consisting, with two or three exceptions, entirely of freshwater fish.

ACANTHOPTERYGII.

Perca fluviatilis. Pretty generally dispersed.

Acerina cernua. Pretty generally dispersed.

Gasterosteus aculeatus, trachurus, semiarmatus. Plentiful. In most ponds, especially those in the neighbourhood of brick fields.

———— *Pungitius*. Not uncommon at Campsall, as I am informed by Dr. Lankester.

MALACOPTERYGII ABDOMINALES.

Cyprinus Carpio. Not uncommon in most ponds and lakes.

———— *Gibelio*. I have received this fish of various ages, from the same localities as the following species:

———— *auratus*. Exceedingly abundant in many of the reservoirs belonging to the factories, into which the water from the steam-engines is let off for the purpose of being cooled.

Barbus vulgaris. Not uncommon in running streams at Harewood, Bolton, Castleford, and Wakefield.

Gobio fluviatilis. Plentiful.

Tinca vulgaris. Rather locally dispersed. Kippax, Temple Newsam.

Abramis Brama. Not uncommon. Ferrybridge, Cawood. Our specimens have only 52 scales in the lateral line, while Mr. Yarrell describes 57.

———— *Blicca*. Rare. We have a single specimen caught at Cawood, but in the neighbourhood of Campsall I believe it is not uncommon.

Leuciscus rutilus, vulgaris. Common.

———— *leucophthalmus*? Not uncommon. This, which appears to be a new species of *Leuciscus*, was detected by T. P. Teale, Esq. F.L.S. of Leeds. It approaches, in some respects, the *Dobula*, but not sufficiently to enable us to decide it as that species. It has been generally overlooked as the Dace, but differs from that fish in many material characters, as the proportion of the pectoral fins to the entire length, the situation of the dorsal, the number of scales both in the lateral line and above and below it, which I shall not now describe, as it is most probable Mr. Teale will minutely enumerate its distinctive characters; in the meanwhile he has named it provisionally *leucophthalmus*.

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Leuciscus Cephalus. Common.

Leuciscus Erythrophthalmus. Local. I know of only one locality (Campsall), which is rather beyond our distance.

———— *alburnus*. Local. Cawood, Tadcaster.

———— *Phoxinus*. Common.

Cobitis barbatula. Common.

Esox Lucius. Common.

Salmo Fario. Plentiful in the Wharf at Harewood, Bolton, &c.

—— *Salar*. Not uncommon. Cawood.

Osmerus Eperlanus. Occasionally plentiful. Cawood, Selby. On the 21st Dec. 1834, they were in such abundance that they were sold in Leeds market at twopence per pound.

Thymallus vulgaris. Rather local. Harewood, Bolton, Wakefield.

Clupea Harengus. I obtained a single example in 1834, taken at Cawood.

—— *alosa*. I purchased a specimen of this fish in the market for our Museum, which was said to have been taken at Tadcaster.

Lota vulgaris. Not uncommon near Selby.

Platessa limanda. Occasionally at Cawood.

APODES.

Anguilla acutirostris, latirostris. Tolerably plentiful.

CARTILAGINEI.

Acipenser latirostris. This appears to be the only species we have, which generally occurs every year at Cawood. Three or four fine fish were caught this summer, two of which were brought to Leeds alive.

CYCLOSTOMA.

Petromyzon fluviatilis. Occasionally. Killingbeck.

Before closing this sketch of the zoological localities of the neighbourhood, one spot must not be passed over without a few remarks, since the facilities which are there afforded for observing a variety of animals in a state of uncontrolled freedom are exceedingly valuable. Many interesting facts regarding the habits of the feathered tribes especially frequenting this spot have already been given to the world by the second White of Selbourne (as he has been emphatically termed) who owns the estate. This tract it will readily be perceived is Walton Park, near Wakefield, which owing to its construction, containing 260 acres of wood and meadow, and 24 acres of water, surrounded by a wall from 9 to 10 feet high, forms a rendezvous for all comers and goers of every tribe, terres-

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trial or aquatic, including what are generally denominated vermin; so that whatever gains access to this city of refuge is safe from harm; for not only is security given, but it is the constant care of the kind-hearted and worthy proprietor, Charles Waterton, Esq., to provide for the comfort (so to speak) of such of his cotenants of this earth as seek for shelter, by offering every inducement for them to fix upon the situations most suitable for their wants,—such as promoting the growth of ivy round the stems of large trees, fitting up hollow stumps with partitions and entrance-holes, and covering up the top to prevent the ingress of rain, in erecting pieces of masonry with holes of different dimensions to suit the various requirements of such as seek its concealment and security. Many interesting observations regarding the history of the inmates may be registered by such residences not otherwise easy to be noted; for instance, the number of mice, &c. destroyed by a pair of Owls, either while rearing their young or in a given time at any other period. Of these there are several families in Walton Park. This could be ascertained by dissolving the rejected masses of indigestible substances which contain the skeletons of their prey, and which may be readily collected in their dwellings, each of which contains, upon an average, the remains of six mice, shrews or campagnols, as I found by examining a supply of such masses given me by Mr. Waterton for that purpose. Walton Park is not merely a retreat for such as seek it, but many a poor unfortunate Hedgehog, &c. has been rescued by purchase from a cruel death by its amiable owner, and turned loose to end its days in peace. Indeed I know of no individual to whom the beautiful lines of Goldsmith might be applied with greater propriety than to him, who thus mercifully provides for the wants of that portion of the Creator's works which receive little else from mankind in general than persecution and abuse.

“ Here to the houseless child of want
My doors are open still.

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“ No lambs that range the valley free
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Walton Park is a zoological garden upon the most perfect plan, because the various tribes which resort there may be seen as such objects should be, truly wild (not in the general acceptation of the term), but in a state of ease and freedom, and apparent consciousness of security, following their different avocations without alarm, which confidence is acquired by the constant serenity and peacefulness of the region. No guns are ever allowed to be fired, nor any nests plundered, so that by such regulations the *real* habits of animals are seen in as it were their state of primæval simplicity, without the acquired fears and misgivings engendered by man's relentless persecution and cruelty; and strange to say, birds of reputed rapacious characters and habits, and those which are timid and harmless, building in the same tree. In 1833 a Wood-Pigeon built its nest four feet below that of a Magpie, and both lived in peace, and hatched their eggs, and reared their young. Here may be seen the motionless Heron waiting patiently for his meal; the Cormorant perched within a few yards of the drawing-room window eyeing the finny tribes in the lake; whole companies of Coots grazing on the lawn and cropping grass like geese, or flocks of Widgeon, Mallard, Teal, Pintail, &c. sailing on the smooth surface of the lake, which is now and then agitated by the diving of a Dabchick or the flutter of a Waterhen. While passing through Walton Park the visitor not only observes ornithological specimens alive and in motion, but also *full-sized pheasants made of wood* perched upon the upper branches of the trees, for the sole purpose of trying the skill, and still more the patience, of a class of persons who have a singular propensity for killing their neighbour's game on moonlight nights.

XLVIII.—*Appendix to Mr. SHUCKARD'S Monograph of the Dorylidæ, containing a Description of two new Species of Labidus.*

SINCE the publication of the concluding portion of my Monograph Mr. Swainson has kindly furnished me from his Cabinet with two new species of the genus *Labidus*, captured by himself in the Brazils. The first would in size precede the *L. Halidaii*, and come into the same section with it, viz.

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Walton Park is a zoological garden upon the most perfect plan, because the various tribes which resort there may be seen as such objects should be, truly wild (not in the general acceptation of the term), but in a state of ease and freedom, and apparent consciousness of security, following their different avocations without alarm, which confidence is acquired by the constant serenity and peacefulness of the region. No guns are ever allowed to be fired, nor any nests plundered, so that by such regulations the *real* habits of animals are seen in as it were their state of primæval simplicity, without the acquired fears and misgivings engendered by man's relentless persecution and cruelty; and strange to say, birds of reputed rapacious characters and habits, and those which are timid and harmless, building in the same tree. In 1833 a Wood-Pigeon built its nest four feet below that of a Magpie, and both lived in peace, and hatched their eggs, and reared their young. Here may be seen the motionless Heron waiting patiently for his meal; the Cormorant perched within a few yards of the drawing-room window eyeing the finny tribes in the lake; whole companies of Coots grazing on the lawn and cropping grass like geese, or flocks of Widgeon, Mallard, Teal, Pintail, &c. sailing on the smooth surface of the lake, which is now and then agitated by the diving of a Dabchick or the flutter of a Waterhen. While passing through Walton Park the visitor not only observes ornithological specimens alive and in motion, but also *full-sized pheasants made of wood* perched upon the upper branches of the trees, for the sole purpose of trying the skill, and still more the patience, of a class of persons who have a singular propensity for killing their neighbour's game on moonlight nights.

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